

GUTCHKOFF LEAVES RUSSIAN MINISTRY; BLAMES AGITATORS

Asserts Present Conditions
Menace Authority Of
New Government

FATAL TO LIBERTY

Even Existence is in Peril;
Won't Share Responsibility
of 'Grave Crime'

LIKE ROOSEVELT

Says Mr. Pavitt of Shang-
hai; Friends of Country
Will Regret Resignation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 14.—M. Gutchkoff has resigned the portfolios of War and Marine. In a letter to the Premier he explains that his resignation is due to conditions affecting the authority of the Government over the Army and Navy which threaten to be fatal to the defence and liberty of the country and even to its existence and he refuses to share the responsibility of the grave crime which is being committed against his country.

'Roosevelt Of Russia'

"Friends of Russia will receive the news of M. Gutchkoff's resignation with disappointment," said Mr. J. M. Pavitt, of Anderson, Meyer and Co., who has just returned from Moscow and Petrograd. "M. Gutchkoff is a famous hunter; in fact, he once conducted a big game expedition to Africa that was very popular with the masses and is a man of great activity and energy."

"Although he is not a military man by training, he went to Africa during the Boer war and fought on the Boer side. During the Russo-Japanese war, he organised, equipped and led a division of his own."

"Also, like his famous American prototype, M. Gutchkoff is a famous hunter; in fact, he once conducted a big game expedition to Africa that was very popular with the masses and is a man of great activity and energy."

TURKS REPEL RUSSIANS TO DIALA'S LEFT BANK

Kurds Also Gain Success Near
Erzingan But Are Beaten
In Belumber Area

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communiqué reports:—Southward of Erzingan the Kurds repulsed one of our companies. We repelled an attack made by the Kurds near Belumber. Under the pressure of superior Turkish forces we retired to the left bank of the Diala.

Australia Considering Calling Men Of Fifty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, May 13.—The Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence, had a consultation with the Director of Recruiting, today. It is understood that they discussed the acceptance of men of good physique up to fifty years of age.

KING VISITS FACTORIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 14.—Their Majesties are touring the munition works in the North of England and are freely chatting with the workers.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock.
1.—March "Black Rock"Losey.
2.—Overture "Les Dragons de Villars"Maillart.
3.—Waltz "Les Sirenes"Waldteufel.
4.—Suite de Ballet "Sylvia"Delibes.
5.—Song "The City of Light" Adams.
6.—Selection "La Favorita" Donizetti.

49,579 Germans Captured In Great Allied Offensive Besides Hundreds of Guns

Berlin Officially Admits British Are in Roeux; Fierce
Battle in Progress for Bullecourt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that, since the beginning of their offensive, on April 9th, to May 14th the British and French forces in France have captured: 49,579 prisoners, including 976 officers; 444 guns; 386 trench-mortars and 443 machine-guns, excluding a large quantity of guns and machine-guns put out of action.

Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raids last night northward of Epehy and northward of Ypres, taking a few prisoners. We made progress in Roeux village.

Complete Roeux Capture

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—We continued to make progress today, northward of the Scarpe. We completed the capture of Roeux, which has been defended with great determination and has been the scene of much desperate fighting for the past month. We slightly advanced our line northward of Gavrelle.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down and two others driven down on Sunday. Three of ours are missing.

A Berlin official communiqué admits that the British have forced an entrance into Roeux and that a fierce battle continues at Bullecourt and increasing artillery activity in the Ypres to Wytschaete sector.

Newspaper correspondents at British Headquarters state that the British bombed the enemy out of a maze of defences along the banks of the River Scarpe and around Roeux. The quarries, a cratered field and the German fort known

as Cavalry Farm near the Cambrai-Arras Road were easily captured. Attackers Annihilated

The Germans made desperate endeavors to re-take Bullecourt. At 3.20 on Sunday morning they launched a heavy attack which was smashed up by our gunfire to such an extent that only twelve men came within bombing distance, of whom nine were killed and three were taken prisoners but died of their wounds. A fresh attack was dispersed an hour later, but twenty men got through, all of whom were killed except one who was captured.

It is difficult to give a right impression and scale of perspective of the various engagements. Summed up, we made a very valuable advance, took nearly one thousand prisoners, captured the better part of two villages, many bits of trench and a fair amount of booty, trench-mortars and machine-guns and put large numbers of the enemy out of action.

The weight of the German artillery is still a feature of the situation.

French Inflict Heavy Losses

Paris, May 14.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: Strong German reconnaissances attempting to reach our lines at various points broke down under our fire. The enemy suffered important losses. We took some prisoners.

The communiqué this evening reported:—The Germans bombarded Braye-en-Laonnois and Cerny and were violently answered by our artillery. There have been lively artillery actions east of Berry-au-Bac, at Mont Haut.

Seven enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Our bombing squadrons dropped 31 tons of explosives behind the German lines.

Engineering Society Has Annual Meeting

New Council Announced And
Changes In Bye-Laws
Suggested

The annual business meeting of the Engineering Society of China was held yesterday afternoon and the report of the council for the term ending June 30, 1917, was submitted to the members.

During the past term 22 new members have been elected and the roll now numbers 215, with 4 honorary members, 16 honorary associates and 3 students. Ten interesting and instructive papers were read before the club and during the session two visits of inspection were made to the Municipal Riverside Power Station and the Shanghai Waterworks. The society library has been augmented by a number of journals and the treasurer reports a satisfactory increase in the financial balance.

A number of suggested alterations in the bye-laws were placed before the members yesterday.

The new council and officers are Mr. J. S. C. Cooper, president, Mr. Philip Henry Cole and Mr. William J. Williams, vice-presidents, and Messrs. Albert Edmund Algar, Archie W. Blackstone, Charles Harpur, Francis B. Picairns, George Grene, Hills H. Arnold, Ivon Tuxford, Sidney J. Powell and Eric T. Forester.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru May 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. May 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru May 26

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru May 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kikura M. June 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. June 14

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru May 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 3
The American mail is due here on or about May 19, per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

Hollweg Sees Czernin And Austria's Ruler

Chancellor Now Back In Ber-
lin, Where Conferences
Are Being Held

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 14.—A message from Vienna states that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg lunched with the Emperor and Empress of Austria and dined with Count Czernin. He has returned to Berlin, where the conferences continue.

Travelling in Germany will be restricted between the 16th and 29th of this month owing to the needs of the military authorities.

TSEN NOT GOVERNOR YET

Reuter's Pacific Service To The China Press

Peking, May 15.—The report of the appointment of General Tsen Chun-huan to be Military Governor of Szechuen, which was mentioned in a message from Chengtu, on the 10th, is premature, though his name has been mentioned for the post and the Central Government has also received a number of telegrams from Szechuen, urging the appointment.

MAILS LOST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 15.—Correspondence for the Egyptian forces reaching London for despatch on April 27th, 28th and 29th and 27th newspapers and packets only have been lost. Also parcel-mails from Australia, India, the Far East, Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar.

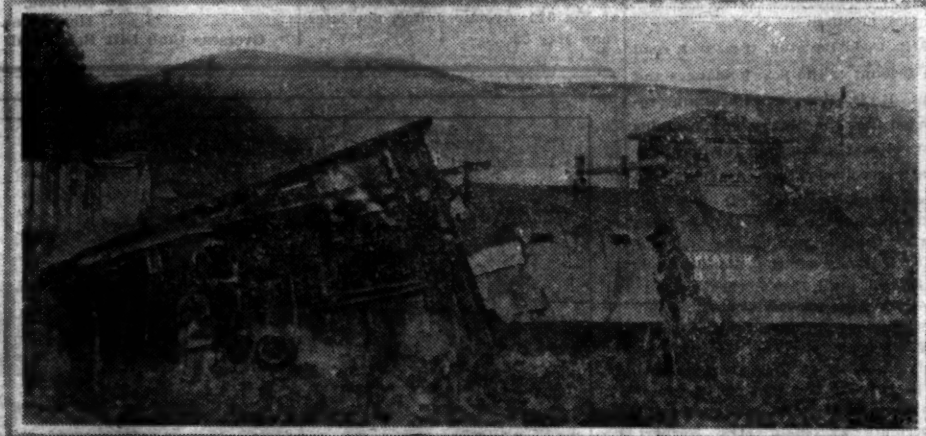
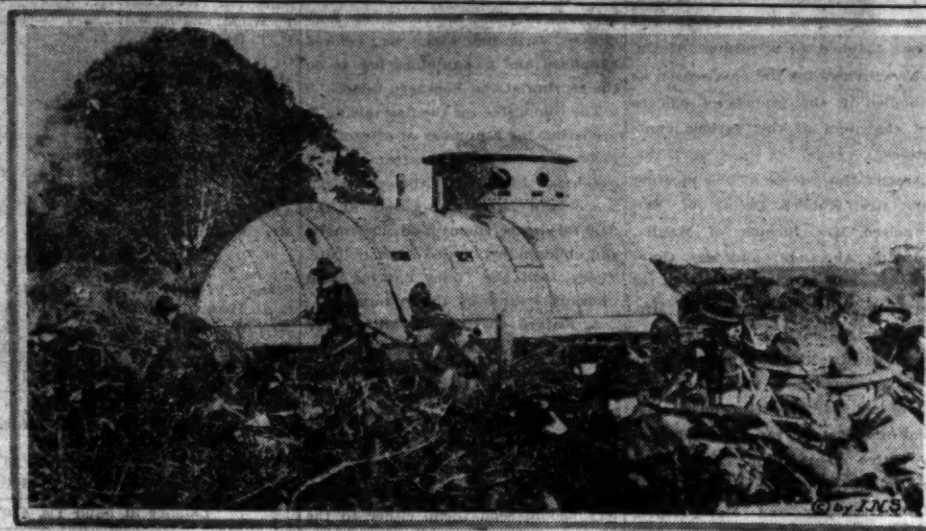
CANTON HAS \$4,000,000 UNPAID MILITARY DEBTS

Reuter's Pacific Service To The China Press
Canton, May 14.—At the present time, unpaid military debts only total a little over \$4,000,000.

The Weather

Very cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 78.1 and the minimum 53.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 67.5 and 58.6.

American Infantry And 'Tank' In Attack Maneuvers



At the top, track-laying "tank" plowing its way through sand and brush, supported by an attacking force of coast artillerymen of the National Guard, in maneuvers at San Francisco. The photograph was made at a time when the guns of the "tank" had, with the aid of its supporting infantry, driven the defendants of the sand hills from their trenches. Below, armored caterpillar tractor or "tank" tearing its way through obstructions in maneuvers held by the National Guard at San Francisco. Several styles of American-made "tanks" are being tried out under the observation of militia and regular army officers.

MORE BRITISH WORKERS THREATENING TO STRIKE

Munition Hands Returning But
Busmen, Engineers and Weav-
ers Still Restless

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—The strike situation is improving. The munition-makers and engineers at many places have resolved to resume work while the strikers in South Lancashire resumed today.

The labor unrest continues and while the engineers in several areas are resuming work the extremists remain out. London is almost without an omnibus. At a mass-meeting of drivers and conductors resolutions were passed by an overwhelming majority in favor of a strike, demanding the recognition of the union and a rise of 10/- a week.

The weavers employed in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire have been instructed to hand in their notices on Wednesday that they will strike on the 26th unless their demand for an increase of 20 per cent in wages is complied with.

ZEEBRUGGE BATTERING IS FELT IN ENGLAND

Clearly Noticeable At Dover; So
Violent Houses Of Coast
Towns Shaken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—The bombardment of Zeebrugge was unusually severe. It was clearly felt at Dover, Deal and elsewhere and made doors and windows rattle.

Joffre And Viviani On Visit To Canada

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Montreal, May 13.—Marshal Joffre is on a flying visit here. He has received a very warm welcome.

Ottawa, May 13.—M. Viviani, today, addressed both the Canadian Houses of Parliament. He received an enthusiastic reception. He dwelt on the services rendered by Canada at the front, notably at Ypres and acknowledged the material aid given by the Dominion.

Balfour's Interview With Col. Roosevelt Lasts For 4 Hours

Wilson Authorises Army Bill;
Of 183,000 Men Required,
83,000 Already Recruited

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, May 14.—Mr. A. J. Balfour has had an interview, which lasted for four hours, with Colonel Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay.

A thousand men have already joined the officers training camps. Provision is being made in New York for a camp at Plattsburg for 5,000.

Washington, May 14.—The Government Espionage Bill has passed the Senate by 77 votes to 6, shorn of the censorship and alcoholic prohibition clauses, which will be embodied as separate measures.

President Wilson has authorized the impending Army Bill, which contemplates the expansion of the Regular Army to its full war strength, 83,000 of the additional 183,000 men required have already been recruited. The organization of new regiments begins on the 15th.

CANADA COMES TO AID BRITISH FOOD SUPPLIES

Winnipeg Reports Excellent
Wheat Prospects, Growth
Being Phenomenal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Montreal, May 13.—Reports from Winnipeg state that the prospects of the wheat crop are splendid, the growth being phenomenal.

SERBS RUSH TRENCHES IN DOBROPOLJI REGION

Violent Counter-Attacks Are
Heavily Repulsed; Artillery
Particularly Busy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—A Serbian official communiqué, dated the 12th, reports: There has been a violent artillery duel along our whole front. We have carried more trenches by storm in the region of Dobropolji and heavily repulsed violent counter-attacks.

BREAK WITH GERMANY CONFIRMED BY BRAZIL

Consul Receives Official Des-
patches From Government On
Rupture Of Relations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Mr. Hugo Reiss, Consul for Brazil, has received official confirmation of the Reuter's message that the Republic of Brazil broke off diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany on April 13. On February 9 the Brazilian Government protested to the German Government against the submarine blockade and requested by telegram on February 12 the Brazilian Minister at Berlin to declare to the German Government "that we consider essential for the maintenance of relations with Germany that no Brazilian ship be attacked on any sea under any pretext, even that of carrying contraband or belligerents and all that belligerents includes in that category."

On the night of April 3, the Brazilian steamer Parana, navigating at reduced speed, with regulation lights and an especial light with the words "Brazil," without receiving any warning for the examination of her papers or cargo, was torpedoed and afterwards hit by 5 shells. Although the submarine was within sight it did not give or offer humanitarian assistance.

After receiving the report on this infringement of the conditions as laid down in the Brazilian Government Note of February 9 and the telegram to the Brazilian Minister at Berlin of February 12 the President of the Republic immediately decided to sever relations with Germany.

In accordance with this resolution, the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the same day—April 13—handed to the German Minister at Rio de Janeiro his passports and at the same time instructed the Brazilian Minister at Berlin to ask for his passports and to withdraw from Germany with the Brazilian Consuls.

Zeppelin 22 Brought Down Over North Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—The Admiralty announces:—"Our naval forces destroyed Zeppelin 22 in the North Sea this morning."

CABINET DEMANDS IMMEDIATE REPLY ON WAR DECISION

Ministers In Conference In-
sist Upon Terminating
Parliament's Delay

TO BREAK QUORUM

Opposition Likely To Stay
Away Rather Than Re-
cord Adverse Vote

LI TAKES ACTION

Refuses to Accept Resigna-
tions; Officials Must
Stay At Posts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, May 15.—With the exception of the Ministers of the Navy and Finance, the Cabinet met yesterday to discuss the situation. Mr. Ku Chung-hsi, the Minister of Agriculture, suggested that some definite action should be taken regarding the war-policy and that a reply should be demanded from Parliament.

Accordingly, a despatch was drawn up and forwarded to Parliament, which said that the Cabinet, on May 7, submitted to Parliament the decision it had arrived at to declare war against Germany and, although a week has elapsed, Parliament has made no reply. The Government now demands that an immediate reply shall be given by Parliament to the question.

It is stated that the Premier's future course of action depends on Parliament's decision. At the same time, it is understood that the majority of the Opposition will not vote openly against war, but will abstain from attending Parliament in order to prevent a decision being reached, through lack of a quorum.

Yesterday, the Premier went to the President's Office, with Chang Hui-chi, the Tsuchun of Shantung, on whom President Li Yuan-hung bestowed the Order of Merit.

Reject Resignations

After the ceremony, the Premier had a conference with the President, concerning the present crisis. According to the Chinese papers, it was decided to reject the resignations tendered by most of the Cabinet Ministers and several mandates replying to the memoranda containing the resignations have been drawn up, admonishing the Ministers to remain at their posts.

Chang Kuo-kun, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, who also tendered his resignation, has consented to withdraw it and attended his office yesterday.

Canton Anxious

Canton, May 14.—Crowds have gathered outside the newspaper offices, waiting for the decision of Parliament on the question of whether there is to be peace or war.

Citizens Petitioners Wire Their Side To China Press

THE CHINA PRESS yesterday received the following telegram from the Union of Citizens Petitioners at Peking:—

"It was with absolute good faith that we, Citizens Petitioners, urged Parliament to vote favorably on war. The action has been recognised as being effective as well as constitutional."

However, parliamentary members who belong to a certain political party, such as Chen Chi, Chu Fuchun, Kuo Tung, Lu Fu, Wu Chunche and Tung Pao-an, contrary to public will, disgraced the citizens by destroying their petitions, assaulting them and preventing them from expressing their wishes.

The Government, in addition, ordered the police force to disperse the organisation, causing injuries to more than ten men with bayonets and whips. The ground was red with blood and the scene presented a most inhumane sight.

While we, citizens, have instituted legal proceedings in accordance with law to vindicate the infringement on personal liberty and demanded redress for the injured, the govern-

ment have effected the arrest of our representatives: Wu Kwang-shi, Bei Liang, Sze Tsing-ming, Pan Peh-yu and others, just to suppress public will.

Meantime the Parliamentarians withhold their action on the most important issue of the day, ignoring the dangerous position that the country is thrown in through their delay. We, as conscientious citizens of the Republic, all realize how critical the present situation is. So we can not bear to see such negligence.

Therefore, we appeal to you and ask you to wire the government, to vote unanimously for war and join the Entente Powers in order to settle the grave political issue and keep the people of the nation in safety.

The message was signed by:

"The Petitioners of the Political, Educational, Military and Commercial bodies of Peking and Tientsin."

"The Petitioners of the Army and the Navy."

"The Petitioners of the five clans of the Republic."

"The Residents of the Capital, and the Delegates sent by the Shanghai Diplomatic Development Society: Lu Tse-yi, Chen Moh-chin and Tsai Yoh-yin."

President Answers Dr. Sun

In reply to the recent telegram sent by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Tong Shao-yi and others, requesting the President to deal severely with the leaders of the so-called petitioners, Mr. Li has sent the following answer:

"Your telegram has been received. I appreciate your loyalty to the country and your opinion in supporting a nation governed by law. A mandate has already been issued to deal with the culprits of the recent demonstration."

From the Chinese Press

General Tsao Kun, and Tachuns Li Hua-che and Tien Chen-yoh gave a dinner to the Chihli members of Parliament Sunday. Tsao stated that Premier Tuan Chi-jui had nothing to do with the recent demonstration by the so-called petitioners. From his point of view, the General favored retaining the present Tuan Cabinet, and an immediate declaration of war by Parliament.

The Military Governors Monday invited the foreign Ministers at Peking to dinner in the Reception Hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chang Kuo-kan, chief secretary of the Cabinet, has resigned. Toh Pung-su is now acting in his capacity.

Many Parliamentarians, including Speaker Tang Hua-lung of the Lower House, have left the Capital for Tientsin. Some of them went to attend the birthday party of the mother of Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Minister of Finance, others are there to consult Hsu Shih-chang, Liang Chi-chiao and Li Ching-hsi on political questions, while still others are spending their holiday after the excitement caused by the recent demonstration.

Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang is reported to be seriously ill.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed Dr. W. W. Yen, now Chinese Minister to Denmark, to recall all Chinese studying in Germany as soon as he has the opportunity.

CHEKIANG FEDERATION

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hangchow, May 14.—The ninth annual meeting of the Chekiang Federation Council is now in session in this city. Rev. J. L. Hendry of Huchow has been elected chairman of the body for the ensuing year and is presiding over the present sessions. Polygamy, the Effective Occupation of Chekiang Province, and Bible Study Courses for Church Enquirers are among the topics under discussion. This afternoon the delegates are guests of the Christian Fellowship Club, a body composed of Chinese and foreign leaders of the church in Hangchow.

Saturday afternoon a mammoth audience attended the Spring Field Day Exercises of the Union Girls' School. All departments of this splendid institution, from the Kindergarten to the High School, contributed to the afternoon's program. There was a varied program of drills, folk dances, calisthenics, group games, and races.

NEW SHANGHAI THEATER

Grand Opening Entertainment At The Isis Tomorrow Night

At last the mystery of "Isis" stands unveiled! Tomorrow night, as will be seen from our advertising columns, the Shanghai Isis Theater, in the Jukong Road, is to open with a star program. The proprietors claim that the theater is the most modern and comfortable in the Far East, and this fact, coupled with popular prices and high-class entertainment, should make the Isis a favorite resort.

American Woman's Club Ends Successful Season

Interesting Reports of Past Year's Activities Read At Final Business Meeting

The American Woman's Club held its final business meeting of the year yesterday afternoon in the banquet hall of the Palace Hotel, where a large attendance of members and guests listened to a resume of the club's activities for the past season as embodied in the reports of officers and chairmen of the various committees.

Among the guests at the meeting were Mrs. Robert Dollar of San Francisco, Mrs. Sleeper of Manila, and Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Coleman, recently arrived members of the Shanghai American colony. Mrs. Lobingier presided.

Seventy-six new members have been welcomed into the club since Oct. of last year, Mrs. Hudson, corresponding secretary, reported, bringing the active membership up to 210. Two members of long standing, Mrs. Edward Murray and Mrs. Hearn, have passed away since the last annual meeting.

Mrs. C. L. Boynton, treasurer, read an account of the year's finances and Mrs. R. P. Roberts, librarian, reported that the library now contains 540 volumes, more than 100 being recently received from America and from members here. It was announced that the library will be open during the summer on the first and third Tuesday of the month, from 10.30 a.m. until 12 o'clock.

Another important announcement was made regarding the library. Mrs. William Stevens has offered a donation of \$50 for the purchase of best books by modern authors, providing other club members will contribute \$1 each. Mrs. Herbert Webb, secretary, was appointed chairman of a committee to act in this connection and members may send their donations to her.

An interesting report was read by Mrs. Margaret Bryant, chairman of the literary department, telling of the season's program of talks and lectures. These included a series of addresses on the arts and crafts of the Far East, which were particularly well received. Three reading circles were founded and began courses of study during the season.

Mrs. J. J. Connell, chairman of the social committee, summed up the events of a very successful social season.

The philanthropic work of the club was outlined by Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge. Numerous needy families were looked after and visits and donations were made to the hospitals, Slave Refuge, Children's Home, Foreign Women's Home, Institution for Chinese Blind and other institutions. Over \$470 was turned over to the last named place as receipts from a benefit sale and entertainment. Mrs. Woodbridge repeated the announcement concerning the American High School play "A Roman Wedding" which because of the scarlet fever epidemic has been postponed indefinitely, but will surely be given later.

Mrs. Fred Sites of the courtesy committee was unable to be present. In concluding, Mrs. Lobingier welcomed the guests and introduced them to the club. Mrs. Sleeper spoke interestingly of the Woman's Club in Manila and paid some sincere compliments to Mrs. Lobingier for her active work and executive ability in that place before she came to Shanghai.

Several new names were proposed for membership and on motion of Mrs. Webb, after the reading of the minutes, Mrs. T. C. White, who has been in America for the past season, was re-instated.

Plans are fast being completed for the Garden Fete for war relief to be held in Dr. and Mrs. Fearn's garden June 2 as the club's grand culminating event before the summer season. The committees on booths, publicity, music, dancing and other entertainments have been very busy.

Booths so far arranged for include, besides those to dispense candy, ice cream, tea, knickknacks, etc., a New England, Southern and Western booths which will be stocked with articles typical of the sections of the country which they represent. At

the New England and Southern booths will also be served the famous New England, and the equally praised Southern dinner. Waitresses will be appropriately costumed to harmonize with the idea, viz., colored mamies and pickaninnies are to do the serving at the Southern table.

The committee for the flag raising is preparing for a number of attractions to be given on the lawn afternoon and evening. Pupils of the American school will be special guests at the flag raising ceremony and all American children are invited to participate. There will be folk dancing and tableaux vivants by the youngsters.

A feature of the day will be the "children's specialties" which are to be for the delectation of "children of from 1 to 100 years of age." In this connection Mrs. J. J. Brennen, who is in charge, announces that members who are to donate articles for the sand-pile, fish pond and shooting gallery should send them, either to the Squires, Bingham Co. store or to her at No. 311 Avenue Joffre, not later than May 22.

War Funds

Fly Trap Fund		Tls.
Balance in hand as per List		
May 15	388.28	
C. A. B.	2	
Anonymous	10	
D. C. G.	5	
E. F. B.	10	
A. E. A.	5	
E. G. B.	20	
F. E. Hodges	10	
L. M.	5	
S. S.	5	
P. W. M. and L. M.	50	
E. T. Byrne	50	
G. R. W.	15	
Miss E. H. Mayhew	10	
N. G. M.	10	
Lawn Bowls	5	
H. P. Bell	10	
Mrs. Gilbert Davies	10	
H. Reiss	10	
M. B.	5	
Anonymous T.	10	
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. C.	20	

\$275 72.2-198.55

Scandy, P.	124.42
E. B. Heaton Smith	25.00
Mrs. Wade	25.00
H. G. M.	10.00

Balance in hand Tls. 771.25

H. H. Read, Hon. Treas.

Overseas Aircraft Fund

Balance in hand April 17 60.07

Mrs. A. S. Brenner 100.00

Balance in hand Tls. 160.07

H. H. Read, Hon. Treas.

Overseas Club Gift Box Fund

Balance in hand as per List	
April 17	14.59
Proceeds of Sale of Flowers and Vegetables at Ningpo	\$40 29.88
Overseas Club Concert at Olympic	\$800 72.2-577.60
	Tls. 621.07
Less D/Dft. 1105 remitted at 3/6 1/2	592.07
Balance in hand Tls. 29.00	

Also remitted two sterling cheques of £1 each from Mr. W. A. Stursberg.

H. H. Read, Hon. Treas.

The Dufault Concert

So well has Paul Dufault established himself in the favor of music-lovers of this city that he has cut out for himself in four concerts a clientele. There were in the large audience that heard him last night many faces that were seen at the earlier concerts last week. It is genuinely by request that he is giving these extra concerts this week. M. Dufault showed his appreciation for this last night by his exceeding generosity in the matter of encores. In return for the bursts of applause that followed the close of each group of songs he gave dainty or sprightly bits like the "Mignon" of d'Hardelot and the very amusing American song "The Crow's Eggs."

The duet last night with Miss Pauline Bindley—and the duet is proving perhaps the popular feature of each program—was a warm and tuneful bit from "Robin Hood." "Sound an Alarm," the aria from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," was

the most ambitious number in M. Dufault's program, with the dramatic "Inter Nos" to lend substance to the second part.

Miss Bindley again gave proof that her popularity is only a little short of M. Dufault's. In addition to her duet with M. Dufault she sang two charming groups of songs. M. Ernest Empson, the pianist, gave able renditions of the "Rhapsodie" of Brahms and the Chopin "Valse Brillante."

Both M. Dufault and his audience have expressed their appreciation of the more pleasing results obtained in the Olympic Theater because of its excellent acoustics, while on the other hand many in the audience complained of the bad lighting in the theater, the glare from the overhead lights annoying those in the dress circle.

Tonight's Program

Tonight M. Dufault and his assistant

ing artists will be heard in a new program. M. Dufault will sing the beautiful aria "She Ne'er Believed It True" from the opera "Mignon." His first group of songs includes a new one by Nevin, called "O Little Mother o' Mine"; and an intensely dramatic French song, whose title (translated) is "Treason." This song affords M. Dufault great opportunity to display his histrionic power, and also, it is said, his full vocal power. The group closes with a melodious waltz song, "Come to the Garden, Love." The tenor's second group comprises "Requiem," by Sydney Homer; "Le Salut," and an American ballad, "The Secret." In deference to many requests, Miss Bindley and M. Dufault will repeat the duet, "I Pardon Thee," from "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Bindley will sing an aria from "I Puritani." She will also sing a number of ballads. Mr. Empson will play, among other items, Chopin's Polonaise in C Sharp Minor. The booking is at Moutrie's.

Houses To Let

YU YUEN ROAD:

Beautiful, New, Six-Room House; Tennis Lawn, Garage. All Latest Improvements.

AVENUE ROI ALBERT:

New House; Tennis Lawn, Flush Closets, Six Rooms.

RUE MOLIER AND MASSENET:

Modern, Six-Room Residence (corner): Tennis Lawn, Latest Improvements.

Houses For Sale

New Modern Residences, in Both English and French Settlements.

Land For Sale

SIZES TO SUIT PURCHASERS

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road



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LO PEI-KIN'S EXCESSIVE SQUEEZE STARTED RIOTS

Is Chengtu Version; Tried To Disband Szechuenese Without Giving Them Pay

LIU CHENG-HO RESISTED

Strong Man Of Province Who Has Been Overlooked By The Government

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Chengtu, April 27.—Chengtu has just passed through one of the worst experiences the city has known for two or three centuries. Even the fighting at the time of the revolution was nothing to it.

As in most rows in China money was the great cause of it. Lo Pei-kin, the Military Governor, was pocketing too much out of the pay of the local troops and when he proceeded to disband a large part of them without settling accounts it became more than Chinese flesh and blood could bear.

Apart from trying to squeeze too much, Lo Pei-kin was exceedingly foolish in trying to disband part of the forces under Liu Cheng-ho. This General is the idol of the Szechuenese. At the revolt against Yuan Shih-k'ai it was he who gave Tsai Ao his opportunity to invade Szechuen. He secured from the Monarchists at once and joined with Tsai Ao in the attempt to get rid of Yuan. Had it not been for his prompt and disinterested action Tsai Ao could not have secured the success he did.

Strange to say the Yunnanese after reaping such advantage never gave Liu the honor or thanks they should. They blamed his soldiers for being lukewarm in the fighting. But they forget it was hard for them to turn round and slaughter their own Szechuenese friends on the other side who were wavering in Yuan's cause.

When Chen Erh-an finally declared independence and his General, Chou Chün, tried to re-take Chengtu for Yuan, Liu Cheng-ho moved to the north-west and held all the ground there for the Republic, thereby securing it for the people's party. And it was his secure position that enabled Tsai Ao and Lo Pei-kin to come north and drive off Chou Chün.

So Liu Cheng-ho first and last played a great and worthy part in the restoration of the Republic. Why Peking did not recompense him with a large post somewhere is one of the mysteries of Chinese politics. No-one deserved it more and Szechuen indeed has a grievance against the Central Government for not doing so.

Not so long ago the Szechuen Generals accused Lo Pei-kin to Peking. The case was so strong against him that his friends wired advising him to resign lest he be recalled. He then asked for leave to visit the Capital. But meantime certain leaders secured his position for him and he was told to stay on for the time being.

Given this respite, Lo proceeded to pay off the fourth division of the army composed of Szechuenese. It had been formed from the robber elements that joined against Yuan Shih-k'ai. This itself was a good bit of work and very necessary and all was going well, only Lo should in honor have paid them their wages in full before turning them off.

This roused resentment and when Lo Pei-kin out of personal antagonism proceeded to seize some of Liu Cheng-ho's big guns and disband some of his troops he put the fat in the fire.

Here, Lo Pei-kin betrayed the

interests of the state. The use of official position to work harm and revenge on another is always the most despicable of conduct but it was doubly so in this case for it led to a severe week's fighting and the loss of many lives and much property.

Lo Pei-kin and 3,000 Yunnanese soldiers held the Imperial city, a large fort in the south-west center of Chengtu, also the Eastern barracks. Liu Cheng-ho seized the west and north gates with the north barracks and the whole of that side of the city. Tai Kan and his Kweichow troops held the Southern half, but took no part in the strife.

For two days a hurricane of shells were fired across the city between this central fort and the north and west gates and wall. Streets were barricaded, trenches dug in the streets and the two sides fought fiercely. The Consul, Mr. N. B. Doodha of the Post Office and Mr. R. R. Service of the Y.M.C.A. tried hard to get them to stop and try to come to some agreement but in vain. The Szechuen Generals were so roused that blood must out first. The very attempt to negotiate so soon, it is said, made them suspicious of the Consul favoring the side of the Yunnanese. And on this account they were certainly rude in their behavior towards them.

Tai Kan and General Hsiung, Commanding the Kweichow troops, worked on, however, to effect a settlement and after Peking telegraphed that Lo Pei-kin should return to Peking and let Tai Kan act for him they succeeded in arranging a cessation of hostilities.

Lo Pei-kin's soldiers are slowly leaving. He himself yesterday stayed at the arsenal two miles outside the city. His men are impressing coolies and all sorts and conditions of men to transport their baggage and ammunition. As soon as this is all clear of the city the army will move south towards Luikiang then to Ch'ien-mei and Suifu.

The behavior of the Yunnanese soldiers towards the common people has been brutal in the extreme. They have shown themselves to be little more than a pack of ruffians. The wall at the new East Gate runs red from the blood of large numbers of men rushed up there on flimsy pretexts and stabbed with bayonets in the most barbarous fashion. The cries of the victims were plainly heard daily by the missionaries in the Canadian Compound near by.

Near the Imperial city between 500 and 1,000 houses were burned by these rough Yunnanese and thousands of homeless had to be fed by Tai Kan's police. The loss of life has not yet been ascertained but it has been large. The Red Cross has attended to a very large number of cases. Many of the police are among the killed.

The one extenuating circumstance is that Lo Pei-kin helped to finance the revolt under Tsai Ao. From the standpoint of the Chinese he was entitled to squeeze some to reimburse himself, only, it is alleged, he overdid it.

The Szechuenese themselves are very slippery on the money question. Since the revolution the trend of local politics has been to scheme to keep outside province men from holding the chief posts of office so they could garner all for themselves. For this reason the presence of troops other than Szechuenese is a necessity in order to curb this spirit of intrigue and lust. The Yunnanese if they had been under the command of someone not from their own province would have done a good work in tranquillizing the province. The past few months they have done admirably in putting down robbers and robber bands. That all this good work should be spoiled now is an infinite pity.

Many hope that Wang Chi-hsiang will be sent here. He is well thought of here and would be able to clean up the present mess. At the same time, Liu Cheng-ho should be no longer shelved by the Central Government. He is a good fellow and a capable official whose past record proves him to be worthy of his country's honor.

Map Of British Advance On Jerusalem



An official War Office report tells of a British victory in Palestine over a Turkish army of 20,000. The British are now established along a front about forty miles south of Jerusalem, extending from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, having moved there in two armies (as indicated by the arrows), one along the coast and one in the interior.

FREEMASONRY IN U.S. BLAMED BY GERMANS

Paper Tells Readers Wilson, Bryan, And Roosevelt Are Members

Amsterdam, April 11.—The Catholic Volks-Zeitung of Berlin, under the caption "Set Your Teeth," sorrowfully admits that the whole New World from Hudson Bay to Cape Horn seems fated to array itself against the Central Powers, and exhorts Germans not to lose the true perspective of things.

The Volks-Zeitung also attacks Freemasonry, which it blames for a large share in the present war. It says that "Wilson, Bryan, and Roosevelt are Freemasons and Freemasonry is rampant in all departments of American Government."

Commenting on the breaches with South American republics, the Cologne Gazette says that further assaults on German trade may be expected and are unavoidable. It adds: "The Entente is becoming such a monstrosity that its hollow accretions can only be regarded as a tribute to Germany's gigantic strength."

Geneva, April 11.—The Journal de Geneve, commenting on the report that several of the South American republics will follow the lead of the United States in breaking with Germany, says: "The essential factor is in the progressive expulsion of Germany from all continents today. Even if the British fleet did not exist, the Germans would not have a port of call outside Europe, except in Spain. For an over-populated and over-productive country, which lives by exportations and which would die if forced to fall back on itself, the loss of South America, coming after that of China, is a genuine catastrophe."

CALLS FOR ASIATIC LABOR

Admit 500,000 to Raise Food, W. H. Gibson Tells Trade Board
New York, April 12.—William H. Gibson, of the F. C. Linde Company, a bonded warehouse firm, suggested yesterday at the monthly meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, held at 203 Broadway, that in view of the necessity of relieving the food situation, and securing supplies for this country and the Entente Allies, it might be well to let down the bars so that 500,000 or 1,000,000 Asiatics might

enter the United States and till the soil. The suggestion came as a surprise.

"It is proposed to take a million men out of industrial life and train them for service in the field," said Mr. Gibson. "Where will we get the men to take their places? Why, you can't hire laborers now. You can't get them for \$2.75 or \$3 a day to do even the most ordinary work."

Where are we to get the number we shall need if not from the Asiatic countries?" On motion of Stephen Farrelly, Mr. Gibson was invited to embody his views and present them to the May meeting of the Board. The Board unanimously declared for universal military service which shall provide substantially that every male between nineteen and twenty years of age shall receive training and be subject to call. The declaration of war on Germany was formally approved.

A resolution favoring increased freight and passenger rates for the railroads was also passed.

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NEW ARMY TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS PERIL

Most Serious Menace To Health In Modern War, Says Commissioner Biggs

TRENCH LIFE DEVELOPS IT

France Overwhelmed by Spread Of The Disease, Returned Investigator Found

New York, April 12.—Tuberculosis has become the most serious menace to be fought in army sanitation, according to Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State Commissioner of Health who recently returned from France, where he made an exhaustive study of the problem at the invitation of the French Government and under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute. Dr. Biggs said the tuberculosis situation in France at present was about as bad as it well could be, and that outside help would be needed to set it right.

Dr. Biggs was appointed recently Chairman of a committee under the Medical Committee of the Council of National Defense by Secretary of War Baker to make a survey of the situation in this country in view of the impending mobilization of a

large army. He said in this connection that there would be no excuse for a repetition of French experiences here. Plans were being perfected by which the committee hoped to check tuberculosis in the army at its source by preventing the enlistment of any man suffering from the disease. It was hoped, Dr. Biggs said, to have every man who was suspected or about whom there was the slightest doubt examined by an expert and kept out.

"Tuberculosis was prevalent in France even before the war to a much greater extent than it was here," said Dr. Biggs. "There were nearly twice as many per thousand suffering from the disease as in the State of New York and three times as many as in England. Little or no attention was paid to the serious condition by the authorities, as was indicated by the fact that there were not more than 1,000 sanatorium beds for tuberculosis in France before the war and most patients were treated in general wards. There are now 10,000 such beds, and it is expected that there will be 12,000 by the end of this year."

"This, however, is not enough, and France cannot provide sufficient accommodation for patients without assistance from the outside. All the beds now are being used for soldiers. The seriousness of this situation will be understood when it is realized that 400,000 persons in France are suffering from tuberculosis, at the most conservative estimate. Many of these are refugees from French

territory occupied by Germany who are without sufficient nourishment and who are crowded together under conditions most favorable for the development and spread of the disease.

"Between 30 and 40 per cent of the French prisoners who have been exchanged and have returned from Germany have been found to be suffering from tuberculosis. These are now between 350,000 and 400,000 French prisoners in Germany, and conditions there can only be imagined. In addition to this, the most reasonable estimate is that 150,000 soldiers have been sent back from the front with the disease."

"It must be remembered that war conditions at the present time are far different from what they have ever been before. Soldiers are not living in the open air tents, where conditions would be favorable to those with weak lungs, but are in the trenches, living in dugouts or huddled together in villages not far from the firing line. In these places conditions are most favorable for the spread of the disease. What is true of France, I understand, is true also of Austria-Hungary and Russia."

"Great Britain has not suffered to anything like the same extent as France, because her army was mobilized slowly and recruits underwent the strictest of physical examinations."

Dr. Biggs said nothing new in the treatment of the disease had been brought out by the war. The only means of combating it in the army was to keep it out in the first place, while those suffering from it were treated under conditions which would be most favorable for them and least likely to result in communicating the disease to others.

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WAR DECISION EXPECTED

Gen. Della Rota Exposes Teutonic
Strategy and Counts On
Franco-British Aid

New York, April 8.—That the Italian General Staff is daily expecting a tremendous offensive from a formidable Austro-German force and has taken extraordinary measures and means to meet it is revealed in a number of cable despatches recently received in New York. A million men are declared by General della Rota to be ready to descend upon Lombardy.

These despatches—all authoritative and some from official sources—also indicate that much is expected from the recent visit to Rome and to the Italian front of General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British General Staff, and of General Weygand, the personal representative of General Nivelle, Commander in Chief of the French armies in Europe. The object of the visit was to ascertain the nature and extent of the Austro-German preparations, what measures the Italians had taken to counteract them, and what might be needed from England and France, both in material and men, to bring about a decisive action in case of certain eventualities. The word "decisive" employed in the despatches in question pertains not to the Italian front, but to the whole war—"la fronte decisiva della guerra."

Generals Robertson and Weygand reached Rome on Saturday, March 24. They spent Sunday and Monday as the guests of General Porro, the Sub-Chief of the Italian General Staff, and had three long conferences with King Victor Emmanuel and General Cadorna, who had returned from the field headquarters especially to meet them. Tuesday the whole party went north, visiting first the Carso and Julian front and then that to the northeast of the Lago di Garda, along Asiago and Asiago, the scene of Austria's greatest penetration ten months ago. Archduke Eugene's Miscalculation

It is now an open secret that the Archduke Eugene launched his offensive on May 13 in the full belief that Italy had assembled a considerable force on the Isonzo and that the Austrian drive would be able to reach the railway system, which fed this force from Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Treviso, and Venice, long before it could be diverted to the defense of the Trentino front. This Italian army had not reached its position, however. After three weeks it made its presence felt on the Trentino front, driving the Austrians over the frontier and recovering almost all the area taken by them. Then, having sufficiently neutralized this front, it developed its original offensive along the Isonzo, capturing Gorizia (Aug. 9) and occupying a sufficient portion of the Carso plateau to make a descent upon Trieste merely a matter of successive heavy bombardments with infantry assaults when the snows brought an end to the operations.

It is believed that the Teutonic projectors of the expected offensive will resort to the strategy practiced last year, except that they will make their descent upon the vital feeding line of the Isonzo army, not east of the Lago di Garda into the region of Veneto, but west of it into that of Lombardy, following the Val Camonica and the Val Giudicaria with Brescia, which is at the west of the feeding line, as the chief objective.

It is believed that they will do this after a series of heavy bombardments and infantry assaults upon the Italians now beyond the Isonzo, along the Julian Alps and on the Carso, so as to cause a heavy concentration of Italian troops here as possible, and will even prolong the assaults into the period of the offensive to be launched against Lombardy, so as to prevent Isonzo troops from being diverted to defend this region.

All military critics agree that if the

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By Tad



feeding railway system of the Julian and Carso fronts can be reached from the Trentino, the army so fed will be completely isolated and forced, sooner or later, to capitulate, whether the enemy proceeds south of the Lago di Garda or not.

Another reason why it is believed that Lombardy and not Veneto has been selected for invasion is that a successful penetration of the former region, with a consequent loss of the Italian army in the northeast, would open the way to the Italo-French frontier in the west and enable the invaders to get into France through the back door, as it were. With the Italian army in the northeast out of action, Italian military authorities believe the Teutonic strategists argue, Italy would not have sufficient troops left to defend the region south of the Lago di Garda, and, at the same time, prevent a march of the enemy to the French frontier.

Last year the Italians knew as early as April 15 that large bodies of Austrian troops were concentrating in the Trentino on the central railway line, Bolzano-Trent-Rovereto. This year, thanks to their elaborate aeroplane service and to secret sources, their information is much more comprehensive. They know how many men, to within a few hundred, how many guns and their caliber have been assembled not only in the lower part of the Trentino, but also on the Julian and Carso fronts.

Generals Robertson and Weygand were made thoroughly conversant with these preparations through hundreds of aero photographs, while they learned of the Italian preparations by personal visits to the principal strategic points on the fronts. Allied Generals Satisfied

It is declared that the outcome of

the visit was to cause Generals Robertson and Weygand to confirm in every particular the preparations and strategy of Generals Cadorna and Porro, which, however, do not consist entirely of defensive operations. Every endeavor will be made to prevent the Teutonic drive against Lombardy from interfering with the carefully laid plans respectively for the Julian and Carso fronts, the first of which is intended to open the way to Klagenfurt and Vienna and the second to Trieste.

In case, however, the attainment of these plans should bring too great a hazard to the defense of Lombardy, then it is understood that both England and France are ready to come to the aid of Italy with material and men.

The Italian papers have been permitted to publish full accounts of the important visit, and the only manner in which the censor has exercised his function has been to record the visits of the party to different points three days after they actually occurred, and to transpose the order of the visits east and west.

The King on taking leave of General Robertson at the General Headquarters on Thursday presented him with the Grand Cross of Saints Maurizio and Lazzaro, the highest decoration in the gift of his Majesty. Generals Robertson and Weygand were expected to leave Rome for Paris yesterday morning.

The censor, however, vetoed information concerning the impending offensive until March 24, when he permitted the publication in the Corriere della Sera of Milan of an article declaring the offensive to be "a certainty." The author is General della Rota, who is now recovering from a wound he received last Autumn on

the Carso. He wears the silver medal for valor, and is considered one of the best strategists in the army. His article, which the Milan paper says, "is destined to exercise a strong influence on the public opinion of our allies," is in part as follows:

"The fact that the Austrians, most probably with German forces, have concentrated 1,000,000 men in the

Trentino demonstrates nothing less than that the enemy's offensive against us is a mathematical certainty. The uncertainties and doubts which may remain are of the slightest character."

"The offensive will be launched, and it will be colossal when compared to that of last year, and imposes upon Italians a proportional increase in defense, a proportional increase in preparation."

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Smiles from the Mixed Court

Ah! the artistic temperament! Oh! the ingratitude of those who are in the realm of the higher things!

Such a tale was unfolded in the court yesterday. The accused was Zau Zen-woo. The complainant was Faung Yi-taung. The charge was that Zau detained Faung at a lodging house and there tried by force to make him pay \$50.

The night before last a highly excited personage burst into a North End police station. He was Faung. Incoherently he told how, being a doctor, he had been summoned to take care of a friend at a certain lodging house. He went to the lodging house and was confronted by this Zau, who told him he would not be released until he produced \$50. Finally he agreed to pay the money if Zau would let him go. And so, leaving his riches coffer behind as security, he dashed off post-haste to the station. A policeman accompanied the excited Faung to the lodging house and Zau was arrested.

But the romance in all this sordid episode came out in court yesterday. Zau got into the witness box. Faung, he said, was an old acquaintance. Once over a sociable cup of tea Faung had confided to him that he yearned for finer things, yearned to dwell in more spiritual realms than Chinese materia medica. In fine, he engaged to teach Faung singing, that thus he might speak his soul in music. Well, he gave Faung seven lessons—and now where was his money? That was why he lured the doctor to the lodging house and that was why he had tried to force him to pay the money.

Then Faung spoke. Yes, it was true he yearned for the arts. And Zau did give him singing lessons. But he had never agreed to pay him \$4 a lesson, as Zau said. He had indeed given him \$4 once, but that was because Zau said he was poor.

It was all too complex for the assessor. Zau was cautioned to present his claims more conventionally and Faung will have to confine his artistic efforts to Chinese medicine.

Jung Goes a-Calling

The unconventional ways of Jung Tsing have got him into trouble again. These Bohemians, what incorrigibles they are! Jung the other night was moved by the impulse to call. Mackee that it was two a.m. He fared forth to Wenchow Road and had just found a door conveniently ajar for him to go in and pay his unexpected call when a policeman unaccustomed to the ways of Bohemians hauled him back.

In court he told his bland story. Certainly, he was there. He was calling on a friend. Who was the friend? Well, he had forgotten.

Inasmuch as he had been found making social calls at night eight times before he was given two months in jail and expulsion from the Settlement.

Dzu Gets His Spring Clothes

Why pay for your Spring clothes? This is simpler.

Dzu Ming-sung dropped in at a lodging house Monday night to take his nightly rest. He arose early—very early. He arrayed himself

natively in a long gown and three handsome new jackets and, so arrayed, fared forth to seek his fortune for another day.

He had taken but three steps, however, before the guest in the next bed awoke. They were his clothes. Dzu had arrayed himself in. Dzu got two months.

Wong's Pride—And His Fall

The pride that rideth before a fall was that of Wong Chin-sing. He had put it over once. He thought he could do it again.

Two weeks ago he came to the home of Man Zung-sz and brought her the doleful news that her husband was in sore straits in Hankow and had written for money to pay his passage back to Shanghai. And he produced the letter. Could she get some money for him?

Man Zung-sz went to her boudoir to see what treasures she had. When she came out Wong was gone, and with him a pair of gold ear-rings. Man Zung-sz wondered.

Four days ago Wong came back. He was sorry, he told Man Zung-sz, but her husband was worse. Could she give him that money now? And he produced another letter. Man Zung-sz in great distress went to a neighbor and asked her to lend her the money, narrating the circumstances. But the neighbor was wiser in the ways of the world. She told Man Zung-sz it was all bunk or Chinese words to that effect. And when Man Zung-sz returned Wong was again gone—with a few trifles. She no longer wondered.

Well, Monday, Wong came back again. This time she was wiser. She got a policeman. And Wong got two months.

Mary Pickford in 'Rags'

In "Rags," the great story of a girl's rise from the lowest strata of life to a position of social importance, through which she finds it possible to marry the man she loves, whom before she thought too far above her, Mary Pickford, for whom the story was specially written by the noted novelist, Edith Barnard Delano, finds a typically effective characterization.

This original photo-play is the latest production of the Famous Players Film Co. on the Paramount Program, starring "Little Mary" Pickford, which will be seen for the first time in Shanghai at the Apollo Theater beginning tomorrow night.

There is substantial material in "Rags" on which to build one of those great photo-plays in which the Famous Players have always succeeded in presenting their most popular star. There is melodrama in some parts of the story, refined by a touch of delicacy inseparable from all Miss Pickford's impersonations. Miss Pickford herself is the crowning story of the subject, and the manner in which she illustrates her emergence from the sordid world into which her father's drunkenness places her, is worthy of the art of a Bernhardt. Her portrayal of "Rags" becomes much more than the display of a winsome personality, but as the story advances to tense climaxes and grows in dramatic interest, Miss Pickford transforms herself from a charming little character of moods and whims into an actress of true power and effectiveness.

In the main, "Rags" provides Miss Pickford with a part of large emotional possibilities. In many ways reminiscent of "Tess of the Storm Country" and her more recent triumph, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," and she acts, as she did in both these glorious successes, with force and sincerity. In fact, these two subjects and "Rags" will probably be recorded as Miss Pickford's great trilogy of triumphs.

THE NEW HOTEL WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

(Chinese Name Sin Sin Le Kuei)
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NOTICE
The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated and fine views may be obtained from the windows. This is the best time of year in which to visit Hangchow; the weather is fine. The house is large, with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai.

PRICES VERY MODERATE
Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

News Brevities

Dr. L. C. Winters, late of the Cable News American, Manila, is now in Shanghai, and has taken up an appointment as special representative of the International Savings Society.

The Swedish Consulate will be moved today from 5 Weihsai Road to its new offices on the third floor of the building at 6 Kiangse Road. The desire for a more central location has prompted the consul to take this action.

The resignation of Wang Yang, district director of the Shanghai Telegraph Administration, has been accepted. Chow Wan-pan has been appointed by the Ministry of Communications to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Charles Harpur, deputy engineer of the department of Public Works, Municipal Council, left Shanghai Monday for a vacation in Canada. He will be gone during the summer, returning to his duties here early in September.

Chung Ling-soo's company will open an engagement at the Victoria May 23 and in anticipation of a heavy advance sale for seats during the stay of this well known performer, booking has been already opened at Moutrie's. Prices are \$2, \$3, and \$1.

Mr. A. P. Wood, of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., returned to Shanghai from England yesterday.

Mr. John Prentice, of the Old Dock, has returned from Japan, reaching Shanghai yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Graham were passengers leaving for America yesterday. Mr. Graham, of the Sun Insurance office, has been in failing health recently and makes the trip partly on that account.

News of the death on May 6 of the Right Rev. Bishop Chatron, Bishop of Osaka, reached here yesterday. Bishop Chatron was 74 years old and had lived for 44 years in Japan. He came to the island in 1873 and for three years was at the Roman Catholic Mission at Nagasaki following which he went to Kobe, remaining in that place for 30 years, until his appointment as Bishop of Osaka in 1896. He was widely known and respected.

The annual sale for the benefit of the Foreign Women's Home will be held today and tomorrow, 2 to 7 p.m. at the Deanery, Cathedral Compound. Irish table linen, sheets, pillowcases, towels, dress materials, children's garments, etc., will be on sale at reasonable prices it is announced. There will also be a home-made candy booth and afternoon tea.

Chefoo, North China ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL AND ANNEXE (Hotel Francais)

The leading hotel in Chefoo. Delightfully situated, facing the sea.

Comfortable single and double bedrooms, with bathrooms attached.

First class cuisine, under foreign supervision. Selected cellar.

Large dining room and terrace facing the sea recently built Electric light Cinema.

E. BERRUCHON,
Manager.

374

Jellicoe Will Direct Naval Tactics Solely

Re-organisation Releases Admirals From Administration; Geddes Controls Building

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 14.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced the following changes in the Board of Admiralty:

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe is to have the additional title of Chief of the Naval Staff.

Vice-Admiral Henry Oliver, at present Chief of Staff, is to be an additional member of the Board, with the title of Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff.

Rear-Admiral Duff, at present in charge of the anti-submarine department, is to be an additional member of the Board, with the title of Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff.

Rear-Admiral Halsey, at present Fourth Sea Lord, is to be Third Sea Lord, in succession to Rear-Admiral Halsey. Meanwhile, the process of strengthening the Naval Staff, by the addition of officers transferred from active service, was being continued.

Sir Eric Geddes, at present Director-General of Transport, is to be an additional member of the Board of Admiralty.

Sir Edward Carson said the changes had a twofold object. The first was to free the First Sea Lord and the head of the Naval Staff, as far as possible, from administrative work, in order that they might concentrate their attention on the important issues relating to the naval conduct of the war.

The second object was to strengthen the shipbuilding and production departments of the Admiralty, by providing an organisation comparable to that which had supplied the army with munitions. It was further intended to develop and utilise to the best advantage the whole shipbuilding resources of the country and, as far as possible, concentrate the whole organisation under one authority.

Sir Eric Geddes had been chosen for this position and would be responsible for fulfilling the shipbuilding require-

ments of the Admiralty, the War Office and the Ministry of Shipping. For this purpose, the Staff of the three departments would be placed under his control.

As the duties for which he would be responsible at the Admiralty would include not only shipbuilding but also the production of arms and munitions, it was necessary that his touch with the Admiralty should be close and intimate; hence, his appointment as a member of the Board of Admiralty. He would also be associated with the Ministry of Shipping, as a member of the Shipping Control Committee.

Mr. Walter Runciman asked whether the duty of supervising the construction of merchant shipping would be transferred from the Shipping Controller to the Admiralty.

Sir Edward Carson said that Sir Eric Geddes would act with the Shipping Controller. He added that Sir Eric Geddes had just completed some very important work in France very successfully and the Government were glad to avail themselves of his services in this connection.

Sir Edward Carson stated that Rear-Admiral Tophill becomes Fourth Sea Lord, in place of Rear-Admiral Halsey. Meanwhile, the process of strengthening the Naval Staff, by the addition of officers transferred from active service, was being continued.

GOOD SOCCER AT HANGCHOW

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, May 14.—The first Inter-scholastic Athletic League in Hangchow has just closed a successful football season under the direction of the city Y.M.C.A. The large drill ground of the First Division, Chekiang Troops, was loaned for the games. The attendance was large and interest ran high. The fine spirit displayed by the teams and their supporters, both in victory and defeat, occasioned much favorable comment. The First Normal School and the Anding High School were close competitors for first honors. They tied for first place but in a subsequent deciding contest, the Normal School team won, thus capturing the large silver trophy provided by the manager of the Swiss Condensed Milk Company, Shanghai.



Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux waters are working wonders as the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these waters are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux water is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

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For Enteric and other fevers. Benger's Food is safe and successful in fever nursing because, when served to the patient, the preliminary work of digestion has been done.

This is an all-important advantage, as in fevers the digestive system is always impaired and frequently seriously inflamed.



is soothing and restful, and safe to give in conditions when ordinary food is impossible or dangerous. Benger's is more than a highly nutritive Food, as the self-contained natural digestive agents enable it to be self-digestive.

From "Food and Fevers in Health and Disease."
"It is especially useful... in cases of gastric intestinal derangements such as 'upset bowels'." (Page 49)
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Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
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Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday (May 17th, 18th and 19th) and Matinee on Sunday, May 20th.

"RAGS"

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MARY PICKFORD, the world's most popular motion picture star, and the idol of two continents.

This celebrated five-part PARAMOUNT picture is one of the famous star's greatest successes, and gives her a wonderful opportunity to display her remarkable talents to the fullest extent.

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A picturisation of the world-famous stage success, featuring PARAMOUNT'S greatest emotional actress

PAULINE FREDERICK

A five-part attraction, tense in its emotional strength, with the famous actress at her best.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Very cloudy, but rather fine weather
in our regions. Variable breezes
and fog or mist in the North.
Rather fresh northerly winds to
the south of the 30th parallel.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 16, 1917

What To Do To Beat Germany (Literary Digest)

JUST what form our help should take to win the war is now the main question. In his address to Congress President Wilson called upon the country "to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war." This, he said, will involve "the most practicable co-operation" with Germany's present enemies, and incidentally the extension to them of the most liberal financial credits "in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs." It will further involve the "organization and mobilization" of all our material resources. As for the Navy, the crisis is declared to demand in particular the supplying of "the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines." The Army, continued the President, will need at least 500,000 men, who should "be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training." Such war-making, he continued,

"will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed."

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there."

Thus, as the New York Globe notes, the President "has rejected the plan merely to play at war." But, it adds, our people "are not yet war conscious," and we need to be of reminded that we must make war with all our strength. No "ladies' war," cries the Chicago Tribune, which has been daily advocating these "three mandatory policies":

"1.—Universal military service.
"2.—The despatch of troops to Europe.

"3.—An agreement with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan for no separate peace."

The Tribune contends that "if American soldiers are to fight the Germans, the place for them to do their fighting is in France or Flanders, not in New York State, New England, or Virginia." Others, recognising difficulties in training or transporting a large force, call for as few as 10,000 troops to go to France, to put the Stars and Stripes on the fighting-line for democracy. Colonel Roosevelt offers to raise and lead an army division for service in France.

Opposed to this are those who think it would be better to keep our men here. Mr. Hearst's New York American has our own interests in mind when it demands the retention of men and munitions for the defense of our own soil. Others, keeping in mind the interests of all the Allies, say with the New York Morning Telegraph: "They don't need more warriors; they want money and food, and munitions of war. All these we can furnish them, together with a sufficient draft from a wholly adequate though much maligned Navy to make the passage through the barred zone almost as safe as a ferry ride across Long Island Sound."

All the tonnage now on the seas, several Washington correspondents point out, is needed to supply the men now fighting against the Central Powers. "Food-control and ship-building are much less satisfying to the emotions than army-raising," remarks Mr. C. W. Gilbert,

of the New York Tribune, "but in this case they are many times more important." Or, as another writer puts it, "the greatest contribution America can make to the success of the common cause is a bumper wheat-crop."

Not only more supplies of food, munitions, and everything else that we can produce, but more ships to carry them, is the demand. In particular, the idea has taken root of constructing a large fleet of small wooden ships, perhaps motor-driven, to help insure the constant replenishment of tonnage destroyed by German submarines, and thus defeat the German program.

But no-one expects us to be content with battling the submarines by sending out more ships for them to sink. Press writers in London and Washington tell of plans already made for co-operation between the American and Allied navies. The New York Herald's London correspondent learns from a naval authority this probable program:

"The United States is expected to patrol its own coast and prevent possible pop-gun demonstrations; also the North and South Atlantic, and also assist in the campaign against submarines and thus release the British and French cruisers, active on the American coast since the beginning of the war. This will permit an increased patrol on the European side and also enable the Allies to undertake a sea drive, routing the Germans from their strongholds if necessary. The surplus of naval strength would allow for the almost certain sacrifices, but would enable the Allied fleets to win a decisive victory over the Germans."

President Wilson emphasised the necessity of co-operating financially with the Allies "that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs." London financiers, according to the New York Evening Post's well-informed correspondent, "believe that close and skilful financial co-operation between America and the Allies could end the war in a few months." To achieve this, "Germany must have conclusive evidence, first, of America's determination to finance the Allies' orders during war; second, of a financial alliance between the Allies and America for a stated period after war." The object of this would be to secure the maximum power of international credit for withstanding the inevitable strain which will follow the first few years of peace. One method of helping the Allies financially, suggests a writer in the New York Sun, would be to supply them with what they need at our own Government prices. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has in mind, according to the New York Tribune, "the flotation of an Allied loan of not less than \$1,000,000,000, secured by bonds of the United States." The plan to give France a billion dollars outright, widely discussed in the press, does not seem to be taken seriously either in Congress or abroad.

That we have the money is admitted everywhere, even in Germany. "America stands on the threshold of war in admittedly magnificent financial if uncertain military condition," says the Boston News Bureau; "we have a huge abundance of monetary and credit strength wherewith to fight, and an abundant surplus to lend." The President has declared in favor of raising as much money as possible by new taxes. A pacifist group calls for a "pay-as-you-enter war," with the chief burden of taxation falling upon the rich and a rigid limitation of wartime profits. But newspaper observers expect that, while there will be large increases in the income tax and various new taxes, there will also be judicious bond-issues to give "the Americans of tomorrow" a chance to contribute.

France To America

(New York World)

NO American who knows the history of his country can fail to be deeply moved by the scenes in Paris that followed the news that the United States was joining hands with France. In the popular manifestation of emotion there was a message that no formal declarations between Governments could convey. It was from the hearts of the French people that came the greetings to America. The moral union of the two republics in a common cause meant infinitely more than any military advantages to be gained from the advent of a new and powerful ally.

Premier Ribot voiced this sentiment eloquently in addressing the French Senate when he said: "What particularly touches us is that the United States has always kept alive that friendship toward us which was sealed with our blood. We recognize with joy that the bond of sympathy between the peoples is inspired by ideals which can be cultivated only in the heart of democracy."

In this spirit the United States will meet France and face the future, whatever it brings, proud to add France and humanity as France once served the American Colonies and the cause of liberty. The ties sealed by blood on both sides are reconfirmed and re-strengthened.

A Great Indoor Sport: Swatting Mosquitos

(Providence Journal)

One of the very first questions concerning the immutable laws of nature that occur to the inquisitive juvenile mind, is "Why are mosquitos?" In the course of an average intellectual development, we should say, this baffling query is first propounded at about the age of 3. The infant passes through his youth, early manhood, middle age, and old age, annually seeking in vain a satisfactory answer.

To most of the other problems offered by life he can, with reasonable diligence, find more or less satisfactory solutions, but at this one he sticks. And so he passes into the serene and yellow, and at the age of 99 or thereabouts, with countenance deeply wrinkled by the perennial strain of this great riddle, as the breath of life gently flickers away he murmurs in senile wonder: "Why are mosquitos?"

Moral philosophers, of course, meaning those who have more morality than philosophy, have undertaken to explain the purposes of mosquitos. On the supposititious theory that nothing in nature is without a beneficent purpose, we used to be told tearfully that the mosquito consumed malaria germs and other things in the air, and so proved himself a kind friend to man. In view of the good thus conferred, the incidental stinging done by the insect was to be considered lightly.

People who used to talk this way have been doing less of it in recent years, having learned, perhaps, that it was nonsense. It has been demonstrated that the mosquito's favorite habit is to load up his system with poison of some sort of another and then seek out some human victim to inoculate. From all appearances this is the only joy that life affords to a mosquito, and it is all that is accomplished by him during his brief lifetime, except to provide an ample number of descendants to carry on the work.

Now even the most foolish optimist would scarcely venture to claim that the transmission of disease and suffering to humanity is a "beneficent purpose." If the mosquito has a beneficent purpose it can be no other than to serve as a chastening influence upon the lives of men. As fleas exist only to keep dogs from forgetting that they are dogs, so mosquitos may be designed by nature to induce a proper humility in mankind and also to impress upon the race the tremendous importance of trifles.

A close acquaintance with mosquitos, such as is rendered possible by a Summer residence in Providence, effectually shatters several wild and extravagant notions that have somehow developed concerning the tribe. There is, for instance, the notion that surgical work on the human race is only performed by the loud-singing mosquitos and that these are the females of the species. This is ridiculous, and no-one with a decent respect for the cause of Feminism can cherish such a preposterous delusion. Possibly the loud singers are the females and the comparatively modest and silent ones may be the hee-hee-hee males, but the latter are quite as vicious in their surgery, and even more exasperating because of their sneaking manners.

There is also a pleasant illusion that screens constitute adequate fortifications against mosquitos in the house. There is nothing in it. Whether the insects use the wires as horizontal bars and by some contortionist gift swing themselves through the small openings, or whether they have discovered the secret of the fourth dimension, no one seems to know. But they do come through screens, in large numbers and apparently without difficulty.

If anything favorable may be said on this subject, it is in the interests of sport. In this city, from the middle of July to the middle of September, the dominant indoor sport is mosquito hunting. Possibly it is a sporting instinct that prompts the practical discontinuance of the municipal anti-mosquito campaign soon after the Summer is well started.

The best weapon for this purpose is an all-wire fly-swatter. The mosquito is a gamey insect, as elusive as a trout, and the hunt makes for hot work, but an expert hunter can make an hour yield a rich return. There is a subtle fascination about the sport, but without prejudice it may be said that men are usually better hunters than women. The latter do not seem to find in it the same spiritual exhilaration that they get from swatting flies. In the zest of the fly hunt the lady of the house never hesitates to swat the bald spot on the back of friend husband's head, but she would seldom do this for a mere mosquito.

Fabulous Fortunes For Shipowners

(The Anatoliat)

A German submarine sank the American steamship Aztec the other day on her first voyage as an armed freighter from New York to Havre. The vessel was insured for \$1,000,000, and presumably the underwriters will settle for her at about that figure as a total loss. Yet less than two years ago the Aztec might have been bought for \$100,000. The appreciation expresses the rising value of steamships when war is destroying some of them almost daily and is keeping others locked in harbors.

It is commonly said that anything is worth what it will bring when offered for sale. That is the only justification for the prices which vessels are bringing today. They are not worth anything like what their owners ask, based on their cost or their earning power when rates are near normal. But as long as rates are written up almost to a point where a ship's cargo returns the purchase price of the vessel on her first trip there will be no limit to the price which she can command.

The Aztec was of less than 4,000 tons gross tonnage, and was 23 years old. A slow-moving, small-sized boat, she had practically been relegated to the back waters of commerce when war broke out. Certainly she could not have been kept in commission in the Atlantic trade against the competition maintained before the war by the big continental boats. When the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was being liquidated a bargain lot was made up of seven small steamships and some odds and ends of piers, the lot being sold to the American International Corporation and W. R. Grace & Co. for \$1,250,000. It was estimated at the time that the Aztec, one of the seven boats left after the sale of the four big liners to the International Mercantile Marine, had cost her new owners approximately \$80,000, and that she was no bargain at that figure.

However, the Aztec and her sister ships turned out to have been very good bargains, for the demand for bottoms became so great in the latter part of 1915 that almost any vessel which could hold together and get insurance could find a charter at high prices. When the Aztec was sold to the Oriental Navigation Company just a few weeks ago she brought \$175,000, and she had already returned \$400,000 in operating profits to the sellers, so that the original investment of perhaps \$80,000 had grown to \$1,175,000. And there can be no question but that she would have paid her new owners a satisfactory return had the submarines failed to get her for half a dozen round trips.

When the Pacific Mail Company was re-born early last year orders were at once given for the construction of a new steamship, to cost \$225,000. When it was launched, and, of course, long before completion, it was sold by the Pacific Mail for \$600,000. The new owner waited but a short time before selling it to an established steamship line for \$800,000.

The United States Steamship Company, a Charles W. Morse enterprise, picked up a number of vessels and formed a subsidiary company to hold each ship. One of these was the William Castle Rhodes, of 3,200 tons, for which a company was capitalised at \$140,000. The company last week refused to entertain an offer of \$550,000 made for the Rhodes.

An old sailing vessel, the Norwegian bark Sator, was wrecked twenty months ago and towed into Montevideo for salvage. The damages to the vessel were so great that the owners refused to take it but left it on the hands of the insurance company. The company offered the wreck for sale for \$5,000, and then at \$4,000, without finding a taker. In the meantime shipping values were jumping day by day, and when a local syndicate at Montevideo had finally ascertained the extent of the ship's injuries it purchased the Sator for \$85,000.

In some of the instances that follow the names of the vessels are purposely distorted, but details are all authentic and are vouched for by shipbuilders. They are of interest as showing the rapidity of the appreciation of new vessels which occupied the ways when the rush to get ships built found the yards unable to promise any early deliveries.

There was, for instance, the William J. Logan, a vessel built partly as an experiment for the express purpose of carrying lumber in large packages. The Logan was designed with a roomy hull and extra large hatches to permit the easy handling of great bales of finished lumber, and like most vehicles built along peculiar lines to meet the needs of a particular user she was at a disadvantage when used for any other purpose. The lumber trade did not keep the Logan busy long, and she was sent back to the builders to be altered so as to be suitable for general cargo purposes. The alterations should not have been written into the construction cost of the vessel, since they were merely for the undoing of work that had unfitted her for general cargoes, but they were, and the owner sold the vessel for \$1,000,000 over and above her final cost. The price paid was more than three times the original

contract construction price. Like the Aztec, she afterward encountered a submarine, but reached a British port badly damaged.

Then there are the sister ships Nebraska and Nevada, built for the American Hawaiian and released for sale after the opening of the Panama Canal, which cost \$400,000 each, and were sold for \$700,000 before values had risen far. The Nebraska figured in one of the earliest submarine meetings, being torpedoed while returning in ballast, but was saved.

A schooner, which cost the owner \$2,800 before the war, has shared in the rising value of vessels suitable for the Atlantic trip and was sold recently for \$30,000. That represents about the maximum percentage increase in value that has come to light. As a sailing vessel competing with steam she could not get any profitable business in 1914, but in 1916 she had but to cross the Atlantic safely with a full cargo to pay her war cost.

A new vessel commands almost any price. The Carolinian, built to carry coal, was contracted for at \$330,000. Before completion she sold for \$600,000, and the second owner promptly transferred her for \$750,000. Once more before going into blue water this vessel was sold, bringing \$850,000 from a company that wanted her for use, not for a speculation, and it is reported on good authority that in the three trips that have since been made the ship has re-paid her cost. That is the astounding conclusion of so many recitals of fabulous prices paid for vessels, that the last owners made big profits in spite of the inflation in the cost of their investment, or speculation.

The Norfolk was constructed six years ago at a total cost under \$400,000. Had the war not given it a fictitious value it might have been sold for half that sum after allowing for age and deterioration. As it was, after six years in service for the owners the Norfolk was put out on a five-year charter at an annual rental of \$450,000.

If it be objected that these instances are extreme and not characteristic shipping men will tell you almost unbelievable stories which they only know by hearsay. A vessel recently sunk with large loss of life was purchased by a steamship company for \$670,000 from a man who had taken it for a small debt. The new owners charged off depreciation until they carried the vessel at \$200,000, and refused \$1,000,000 shortly before she was submerged. An iron freighter was burned in New York Harbor and her masts were long afterward marked with red lanterns until the Government could destroy the hull. It was finally bought for \$10,000, raised and towed to Staten Island, and sold with \$250,000 profit to the man who had it re-built.

It reminds one of the fabulous prices paid for picks and shovels in the early days of the Klondike, with this difference, that the high prices are certain to obtain longer because there is no means of getting additional vessels quickly with which to break the market. The construction costs of vessels also have risen considerably as to partly justify the price of ships in commission.

Thus, ship's plates, for which builders were paying 1-1/2 cents per pound three years ago, are selling now at 8 cents for future deliveries, meaning probably 1918, or for 10 cents where immediate delivery is required. Labor at the yards has gone up 50 per cent. On steamships labor makes up about 56 per cent of the net cost before allowing for overhead, leaving 44 per cent for materials. The manufacturing cost of a new vessel is considerably more than twice what it would have been for the same ship three years ago.

Because the present market is artificial, shipbuilders and owners are prepared for a radical drop in the value of vessels after the war, but recent developments have made them revise their estimate of the rapidity with which freight rates, and hence, ship values, will go down. It is held that if no more vessels are sunk the world must get along with a shortage of ships for at least five years after the war. It is predicted that the immediate result of the stoppage of war will be a sharp drop in freight quotations, followed by a partial recovery as international business begins to pick up, and that for the full period of five years rates will be high enough to make it profitable to continue the operation of most of the ships bought at 1916 prices.

However, it is not intended nor expected that all of these vessels should continue after the war. Most ships have been driven so hard that their engines and hulls are in very bad condition. In the case of the older ships it is a question if they are worth repairing when they finally come to be laid off. It is the plan of their owners to scrap them when the demand eases up, leaving the field to ships that can be operated more economically. The best practice of American steamship companies has been to apply a considerable part of each vessel's earnings against its cost. In order to bring its book value down below the lowest price for which it might be disposed of after the war. With this done, the decline in ocean freights that may come in the next few months will not leave the shipping companies with charges that they cannot meet with normal freight rates prevailing.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

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have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "cut-up" or "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

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ROBINSON'S

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PIANO

HOUSE

"Rusticide"

ready for use.

Black Bituminous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkalis.

—For—

Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.

Not a decorative article.

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Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page 1

*A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour*

An Ethical Burglar Story Of A Curious Career

A burglar arrested in New Jersey recently has told the story of his criminal career, which in its way goes to show that some thieves have an ethical code. This man started on his crooked path at the age of eight and has made a life-long study of the art of robbery. He now admits with no little pride that he is a master craftsman. He has been a practitioner who treated his work as an art, and whenever he burgled he did it lovingly and

according to the technical and ethical rules he had established for himself.

That is one of the cardinal principles in the attainment of success, one must love one's work, treat it as a fine art, cultivate a fine efficiency, and pursue it with an honest singleness of purpose. Yet there is a reasonable doubt as to whether this artist could be considered successful. Naturally he got away with many successful enterprises, and it may be granted that

they all showed the touch of a master hand. Nevertheless, he has served several prison sentences, and he is now due for another considerable period of quiet seclusion. Would not true success in such a case make a man an artistic prisoner as well as an artistic burglar?

In telling his story, however, he had little to say about his prison experiences. If he could show that he is a true artist as a prisoner and that he can also treat that part of his life lovingly and with a fine ethical and technical consideration perhaps it might be admitted that he is a success. But it must be even harder to feel and behave like an artist while subjected to the dull routine of prison life than while one is wiping dishes or something of that sort.

However, perhaps it may be admitted that the man is an artist in his narrow field of specialisation. No one but a true artist could have followed his line of work and adhered scrupulously to some of the rules he had established to govern his professional conduct. Four of the rules were these:

"Never break a pane of glass to enter a house.
"Never jimmy a window.
"Never carry a revolver.
"Never rob a poor man."
Here apparently is a definite sense of moral obligation. Perhaps the first two rules were partly concerned with

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd
have opened a new receiving office at
6A Broadway
(Scotch Bakery)

a sense of caution and the thought of personal safety. It has been proved that experts can break a pane of glass or jimmy a window noiselessly, but still there is always the hazard of a slight mistake that will produce more noise than had been counted upon.

All the same, it should be granted that with a moralist this indicated sort even these two rules might have some ethical significance, as well as a purely practical side. A broken pane of glass is in the nature of wanton damage, a crude mark of his work, which a true artist would not want to leave behind him, and likewise a limned window necessitates repair work. Such damages are often left in the course of burglary operations, but to a refined craftsman they must seem like the raw evidence of a humbling job.

These rules indicate some spirit of consideration, as well as an artistic pride in excellently neat work. But the other two rules are wholly ethical in character. A burglar who never carries a revolver may not quite realise the romantic traditions that invest his calling in the mind of the awed layman. If one is a desperado there is a conventional notion that one ought to "dress" the part appropriately.

and what is a desperado without a
gun?

But the times have changed, in some respects sadly, so far as the old-time romantic glamour is concerned. Even pirates in these days are not picturesque, and, instead of pacing the quarterdeck clothed with knives and pistols, they sit comfortably at large desks in luxurious offices, with their pockets full of cigars, and deal in "legitimate" business.

However, a revolver is a dangerous thing, and where one is present in an emergency, somebody is likely to get hurt. Consideration for the physical welfare of his involuntary clients impelled this New Jersey burglar to go gunless to his work, even at the loss of romantic tradition. Obviously, he was, and is, a gentle soul, filled with the spirit of kindness and peace. And his last rule shows him as a humanitarian, a man of virtuous discrimination. "Never rob a poor man." Here is a touch of the old romantic glamour that attached to the tradition of Robin Hood. But he has been sadly impractical, this erring New Jersey brother. In this one respect, at least, his romantic disposition must have hindered his success.—*Providence Journal*.

The International Note in Spring Styles

There is a decided note of internationalism in the styles sent to the United States this season by various dressmakers of Paris, according to the buyer for one of the fashionable Fifth Avenue houses in New York. For example, as she points out, there is the wide soft sash which is so prominent a feature of the costume of the woman of Japan; the bolero jacket without which the dress of the woman in Mexico would lose much of its picturesqueness; the long flowing lines of drapery which made that classic Grecian garb so beautiful and graceful, and the Turkish hem which gathers the skirt in at the bottom in such an apparently mysterious fashion, but which is so simply and easily done, after all. As for millinery, there

is a smart turban quite distinctly of Hindu inspiration which one modiste has made successful.

Egyptian art, too, must not be forgotten, for some of the new gowns have a decidedly Egyptian air with their long, perfectly straight and narrow silhouette. In some of these gowns, the width at shoulders, hips and hems are exactly the same; one could prove it by dropping a plumb line from the shoulders, so this buyer

All sorts of new combinations of materials are being used this season. One dainty frock of organdie has the puffs of the long sleeves made of a fine silk net and is also elaborately



**Always the best
dance music
—Victrola**

Perfect music for every dance occasion — whether the most formal or the most informal.

Victrola dance music always has a "dancy" quality that gives wings to your feet. Always the most popular and most melodious selections—always played by musicians skilled in the music of the dance.

Ask us about easy terms on
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ARTS AND CRAFTS, LTD.

VACUUM CLEANING SERVICE.

BOOK YOUR DATE NOW.

TELEPHONE WEST 455

Tom, Tom, the piper's son
Stole a jar and away
he run.

It was Del Monte, so good
to eat, That Tom went back
and paid for the treat.



Del Monte
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
PACKED WHERE THEY RIPEN—THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED

Connell Bros. Company

Agents: Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore



Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office: 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

50th Monthly Drawing of \$2,000 Premium Bonds.

Total Number of Bonds which participated in the Drawing 3,000.
Total amount reimbursed to bondholders \$9,927 representing 25 per cent of \$39,800 being premium on 3,000 bonds for the month of May, 1917.

Holder of Bond No. 815 receives	\$2,000
Holder of Bond No. 695 receives	1,000
Holder of Bond No. 925 receives	1,000
Holder of Bond No. 1840 receives	570
Holder of Bond No. 1920 receives	300
Holder of Bond No. 302 receives	200
Holder of Bond No. 665 receives	200
Holder of Bond No. 247 receives	160
Holder of Bond No. 1461 receives	96
Holders of following 291 Bonds receive	\$12.00 each in all
Total amount reimbursed	\$9,927

4	577	1139	1611	2065	2581
10	591	1192	1634	2075	2585
25	593	1110	1638	2105	2597
26	612	1155	1644	2106	2598
43	629	1138	1662	2125	2599
62	635	1141	1680	2129	2606
67	639	1159	1682	2139	2645
68	641	1161	1684	2164	2647
92	644	1189	1691	2165	2658
94	651	1192	1711	2182	2668
96	657	1206	1712	2184	2677
99	678	1213	1722	2189	2678
110	703	1239	1723	2204	2680
206	725	1252	1749	2221	2691
219	731	1265	1762	2227	2694
226	733	1266	1774	2249	2700
251	741	1268	1782	2282	2706
260	746	1269	1785	2285	2716
267	754	1284	1786	2305	2728
280	764	1299	1788	2307	2736
271	793	1286	1789	2308	2765
295	799	1330	1792	2324	2777
298	804	1371	1798	2346	2779
322	812	1373	1809	2347	2783
331	816	1376	1816	2356	2794
332	830	1390	1823	2370	2807
350	833	1410	1838	2397	2811
351	841	1437	1844	2403	2822
352	856	1441	1862	2426	2823
354	862	1444	1875	2429	2826
388	864	1451	1879	2438	2827
394	865	1504	1893	2443	2840
411	871	1511	1901	2451	2842
418	879	1515	1909	2461	2853
419	922	1526	1910	2475	2860
422	928	1528	1918	2489	2866
445	938	1569	1932	2502	2865
460	935	1534	1932	2508	2872
490	957	1535	1936	2511	2882
519	991	1542	1939	2513	2912
520	1021	1552	1947	2517	2951
530	1022	1560	1950	2529	2953
532	1026	1561	1960	2532	2958
541	1032	1562	1961	2535	2984
548	1039	1567	1963	2542	2985
554	1052	1568	1982	2543	3009
565	1053	1571	2000	2558	
573	1079	1581	2051	2563	
574	1082	1588	2061	2565	

We certify the above to be a correct record of the drawing of 15th May, 1917.

SETH, SETH & CO.,
Auditors.

THE EDEN DISPENSARY

(Next to Shanghai Horse Bazaar)

SKIN & GENITO-URINARY DEPT.

Now Open

Consultation by Appointment only
Telephone No. 4718

For particulars apply to
S. C. YEE, Secretary.

LOST

A BANK order No. 3641, for Shanghai Taels 1,000, due on the 28th day of 3rd moon (May 18), issued by The Gea Yuen Bank (乾元莊), has been lost, by Mr. Yih Keng Shan (葉庚三) on the way. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said order, as it has been declared null and void.

HOP KEE.
合記

13824

KIANGWAN RACES

36th Gymkhana Meeting

26th and 28th May, 1917
(Saturday and Monday)

ENTRIES close TODAY, 16th May, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

The International Recreation Club.
13798

BILL SMITH

"UPPER CRUST"
HIGHBALLS
ARE A WELCOME
CHANGE
EASILY MADE
JUST
"UPPER CRUST"
AND
DRY GINGERALE
Ask Bill



Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

FOREIGN WOMEN'S HOME

ANNUAL SALE

THE Annual Sale of linen and other goods in aid of the funds of the above Home will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, May 16th and 17th, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. at THE DEANERY, CATHEDRAL COMPOUND, by kind permission of Dean and Mrs. Walker.

Irish table linen, sheets, pillowcases, towels, dress materials, children's garments, etc., will be on sale at reasonable prices.

Home-made Candy Stall. Afternoon Tea. All friends are invited to attend.

13795

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Opening Performance

Empire Day, 24th May.

Booking now open at Montre's:

Usual Prices.

Matinee Saturday,

26th May:

Children half-price.

13744

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Lee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

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6 Kipkiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

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South African Tobacco

Manufactured by Taddy & Co., Cape Town, South Africa.

High-class pipe tobacco retailed in the following sizes and prices:

"Royal Charter" Smoking Mixture in tins of 1/4 lb. \$0.75

"Outpost" Smoking Mixture in tins of 1/4 lb. \$0.60

"Buffalo" Transvaal Tobacco in 2 oz. Bags, \$0.20 per bag

Once tried, always liked. Order early as the above is only a small trial shipment.

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TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

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Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Motoring, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel. Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links. A Good British Doctor is in attendance at the Hotel.

Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

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AND

Other Philippine Products—Samples and prices furnished upon request.

H. J. BELL & CO.,

P. O. Box 239.

117 Dasmarinas, Manila

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF

ESTHER ROBINS, Deceased.

Cause No. 577

Estate No. 214

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Esther Robins, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, on or before the 9th day of November, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

JENNY WEINBERG, Executrix.

49 Nansing Road, Shanghai.

Dated, May 9, 1917. 13777

LOST

BILL of Lading, inward steamer

Chikugo Maru mark, one

13 2798

case Fancy Goods on the N. Y. K. in favour of Kakiyo & Co. Having reported this loss to the N. Y. K., the order is hereby declared null and void. This notice also appears in the Shunpao and Sinwanpao.

KAWANCHI KAIROUTEN.

13826 M 17

Born 1915.

Still Existing.



Widler & Company

Chungking, West China.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

S/S "SUKI MARU"

THE S/S "Suki Maru" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their B/Ls for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of the goods. All claims against this steamer must be in within 10 days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognized. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns to be borne by the consignees of the cargo. Examination of damaged goods will take place at the wharf on Saturday, May 19th, at 10 a.m.

The Robert Dollar Company,

Time Charterers,

Union Building.

13837

LOST

DUPLICATE of Bill of Lading calling for 24 cases of Books ex Str. "Kiangkwan", trip No. 26, on the 12th day of the 9th moon in the year Chia Jen (1914). Having applied at the China Merchants S. N. Co. for a Triplicate, the Original and the Duplicate Bills are hereby declared null and void.

LI KUNG-KWAN,

No. 36 Medhurst Road.

13817

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HEAD OFFICE

5 Avenue Edouard VII

WHERE and HOW can one invest money?

We offer you an opportunity to place money with absolute safety and a possibility of large return.

For particulars apply to the General Managers;

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Representative will call on request.

ABEL AND LINGSU

CHEMICAL WORKS,

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Manufacture the best

DISINFECTING FLUID

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1/2 gall. tin \$0.95

1 gall. tin \$1.60

40 gallons to the barrel.

13775

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO., 135-A, Szechuen Road. Phone No. 1647.

13832

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

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1408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

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BOARD-RESIDENCE

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THE CHINA PRESS.

13976

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13836 M 20

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13811 M 16

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13812 M 16

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13822 M 16

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13685 T. F.

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